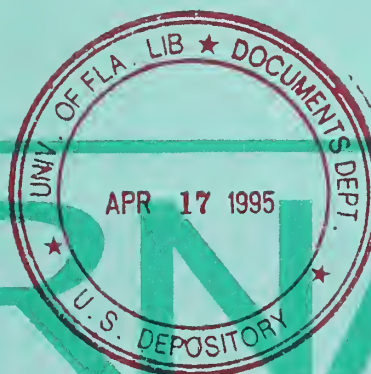


D101.85:18/3

INSCOM

March/April 1995



JOURNAL

FOR THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONAL



Intelligence is
Powerful Support to Soldiers

"MISSION FIRST, PEOPLE ALWAYS"



Last month I highlighted some of the changes and challenges that INSCOM would face as we forge into the new year and continue our part to shape the Army of the 21st Century. I implied that 1995 would be a busy year for us.

If January and February were signs of what the operational tempo or OPTEMPO of INSCOM will be for 1995, we are in for some exciting times. One of the many indicators of our OPTEMPO follows.

On 3 March 1995, INSCOM had 245 personnel deployed in 24 countries on four continents.

Now these people don't get to Africa or Europe because I told the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, for all of INSCOM, to send 289 people on an all-expense paid vacation. They are there because someone who understands the capabilities we bring to any operation requested them. This someone is usually a commander-in-chief of one of the unified commands or one of its component commands.

The fact that our people are deployed in support of warfighters is a tribute to the value-added that an INSCOM brings to our national defense. The fact that CINCs are



INSCOM Commander
Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas

Command Sergeant Major
Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

Chief, Public Affairs
Maj. Craig D. Barta

Command Information Officer
Mrs. Jeanette D. Lau

Editor in Chief
Mrs. Shirley K. Startzman

Associate Editor
Master Sgt. Joan E. Fischer

Contributing Staff
Ms. Ellen Camner

Circulation Chief
Mrs. Gloria Donovan

INSCOM JOURNAL

FOR THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONAL

- 4 Excellence
- 5 Worldwide Threat
By Jim Garamone
- 7 Reserve Components
By Col. Richard T. Dunbar
- 8 Reservists Inherit MI Mission
By Staff Sgt. John F. Berry
- 11 Keith L. Ware Award Winners
announced at INSCOM level
- 12 The New Doctor is in for Military
By Evelyn D. Harris
- 13 Dengue Fever is real "headache"
to American Soldiers in Haiti
and Somalia
By Shirley K. Startzman
- 14 Stark Warrior II
By Staff Sgt. Thomas J. Varichak
- 16 On a Scale of 1 to 10....
By Lt. Col. Ted W. Swenson

not only asking for, but planning for our support is proof that we are headed in the right direction.

Again, these people don't get to Africa or Europe by accident. There is a lot of work that occurs behind the scenes that causes them to get there. You should know--you are the ones that make it happen! From the soldier or civilian on the ground, to the person sitting behind a computer, or crunching numbers, you all contribute to mission accomplishment.

Sometimes this point becomes transparent, because often you don't see the results of your work. But I assure you, what you do is not lost on the commanders that we support.

The point I want to make is you shouldn't lose sight of the big picture and your impact on it. What you do on a daily basis contributes to the big picture. What you do makes a difference and is important. When you read somewhere that an operation was successful, you can be assured that we somehow contributed to its success.

In January, Col. Eugene Seiter, XVIII Airborne Corps G2, and Maj.

John Ritchey, XVIII Airborne Corps collection manager, briefed the INSCOM staff on the intelligence role in Operation Uphold Democracy which was recently conducted in Haiti. Col. Seiter served as the Joint Task Force (JTF) 180 J2 for the operation. He explained that while the restoration of the legitimate government of Haiti to power was the mission, force protection was the true indicator of success.

This translated into a "zero-defects" operational goal in which state-of-the-art intelligence collection resources-- i.e., Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System, Trojan Spirit--as well as current doctrine--Field Manual 34-2, Collection Management--were employed to ensure mission success while avoiding any loss of U.S. personnel or equipment. INSCOM assets, including the Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL), made major contributions to the overall success of the mission.

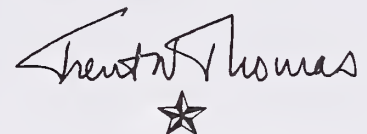
The intelligence effort was geared toward accomplishing that goal. Col. Seiter's closing remarks emphasized that the intelligence support to Uphold Democracy succeeded because the intelligence community acted as a team, ranging from the national intelligence agencies down to maneuver

battalion S2s.

It's important to understand that good, timely intelligence can save lives. In this case, intelligence support to the Joint Task Force Commander helped him accomplish his mission and save both American and Haitian lives.

Feedback on systems and doctrine from warfighters on operations such as this is critical and serves to validate the direction that INSCOM is headed. It tells us that we are doing the right thing.

In closing, I want to thank all of you at INSCOM for contributing to the big picture. You are doing great things for INSCOM and our country. Keep up the good work. This is "Great Stuff."


★

March/April 1995 Volume 18, No. 3

- | | |
|---|--|
| 18 Smooth Move or Direct Hit? | 26 Total Army Newsline |
| 19 INSCOM Fast Tracks Sponsor Program
<i>By Shirley K. Startzman</i> | 28 INSCOM Display a success at AUSA |
| 20 IRS Tax Wax: What's Hot What's Not for '94 Filings
<i>Compiled by Linda S. Lee</i> | 29 98 Charlie NCOs Face Challenges |
| 22 WWII in the Pacific
<i>By J. P. Finnegan</i> | 30 Classic WWII Humor & Historic Events |
| 25 513th MI Brigade | 31 Calendar of Events |
| | 32 Puzzle |

About the cover: INSCOM provides intelligence to all soldiers and commanders who need information.

The *INSCOM Journal* (ISSN 0270-8906) is published monthly by the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va. Third class postage paid at Beltsville, Md. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to HQ USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAPA, *INSCOM Journal*, 8825 Beulah Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246.

The *INSCOM Journal* is the unofficial Command Information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. It is produced by photo-offset and serves the members of USAINSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. Circulation is 4,500 copies per issue. Unless otherwise stated, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ USAINSCOM or Department of the Army. Further, unless stated, *INSCOM Journal* articles are not usually copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit given. Articles printed in the *INSCOM Journal* with the notation "used with permission" will not be reprinted in other publications unless permission is granted by the original source. Manuscripts and photos submitted for publication, or correspondence concerning the *INSCOM Journal*, should be mailed to HQ USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAPA, *INSCOM Journal*, 8825 Beulah Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246. Phone AC (703) 806-6325/5345 or DSN 656-5345. Fax AC (703) 806-5647 or DSN 656-5647.

U.S. Army Field Support Center Celebrates Fall Dining Out

Congratulations to the U.S. Army Field Support Center, which celebrated its first annual fall dining out at the historic Grey Rock Mansion in Reisterstown, Md. Col. Michael Mastrangelo, Commander of FSC, introduced guest speaker Ubaldo (Wally) Del Toro Jr., retired intelligence oversight officer at INSCOM. His recent retirement was featured in the December, 1994, issue of the INSCOM Journal. According to the Adjutant, Maj. Douglas R. Hague, Del Toro highlighted his nearly 40 years of comprehensive service to Army human intelligence.

NGIC Raises CFC Lid

The National Ground Intelligence Center raised nearly \$27,000 for the annual Combined Federal Campaign 1994-95. As the largest federal employer member of the CFC Thomas Jefferson Area in central Virginia, NGIC raised \$1,000 over its goal.

INSCOM Bn. Wins Aviation Award

The Army Aviation Association of America announced winners of its 1994 National Awards recently. Congratulations to the winner of the Army Aviation Fixed Wing Unit Award: INSCOM's own 3rd MI Bn. (Aerial Exploitation), 501st MI Bde.

INSCOM Officer selected for Med School

Capt. Irene Rosen, a Transportation Corps officer in the office of the deputy chief of staff for logistics, has been selected to attend the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences in Bethesda, Md. Rosen received one of 150 slots available from a field of 6,000 service member applicants.

"I've wanted to do this for a long time," Rosen said. "I thought about it when I was first in college, then decided I wasn't ready for another six to seven years of college, so I put it off. When I joined the Army, I thought it would never happen but decided to try for it anyway." She attended night school at Northern Virginia Community College and completed some courses she had missed.

"Capt. Rosen is an outstanding young Transportation



Corps officer who, although only assigned here since August of 1994, has been instrumental in a lot of work on the restationing of the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) and logistics efforts associated with the standup of the Defense Humint Services," said Col. Michael L. Wright.

The INSCOM family sends our best wishes and congratulations to Capt. Rosen, her husband, Scott, and their two children.

Valcheff gets new post in INSCOM

Don Valcheff became INSCOM's assistant deputy chief of staff for logistics in February, continuing an association with INSCOM that dates back to 1967. Valcheff started out with the Army Security Agency in 1967 as a captain at Field Station Sinop and later at Arlington Hall Station. From 1971 to 1973, he was an action officer in DCSOPS and DCSLOG.



Valcheff was chief, Engineer Division at ASA's Material Support Command, Vint Hill Farms Station, Va., from 1973 to 1976, later becoming chief of INSCOM's Engineer and Maintenance Assistance Activity, Vint Hill, and served in that position from 1976 to 1982.

From 1982 until Feb. 13 of this year when he assumed the ADCSLOG's job, Valcheff was director and chief of DCSLOG's operating element, the Mission Support Activity at Vint Hill. As director, he managed the Configuration Management/Installation Program, TROUBLE SHOOTER and TROJAN Support Contracts, Logistics Automation Program, and the Mission Stock Record Account.

Valcheff earned a Masters of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from George Washington University in 1973 and enjoys outdoor activities.

"The job is a real challenge," he said during his first week in the new assignment, "due to the changes that INSCOM is going through with the Intelligence, Integration and Initiative (I-3), the Defense Humint Services and downsizing in general—particularly with being responsible for moving the MSA from Vint Hill to Fort Belvoir. We're integrating them with the INSCOM staff and letting them know we're going to take care of them in ways such as retraining. We're going to try to accomplish that and keep the employees motivated. INSCOM has a tremendous reputation for taking care of its employees," he said.



Worldwide THREAT

North Korea, Russia and spread of mass destruction weapons along with potential for “flash point” warfare concerns DIA director

By Jim Garamone

The Defense Intelligence Agency's director gave the Senate Armed Services Committee a rundown of the worldwide threat to the United States recently.

Air Force Lt. Gen. James R. Clapper Jr. told the committee he was concerned about North Korea, Russia and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The agency is also concerned about the potential for “flash point” warfare that has wide-ranging implications for U.S. military operations.

“Certainly we have seen ample evidence over the last several years that much of the Third World rests on a bed of

kindling wood with unpredictable flash points,” Clapper said. “Dealing with these ... threats is a challenge that we in military intelligence have just begun to confront systematically.”

Clapper said these types of contingencies will become more common, and it is only a matter of time before one brushfire war directly impacts the interests of the West. The problems for military intelligence are great.

“We must focus not on some geopolitical ‘big picture’ view of the threat but rather on the precise nature of the actual threats to our deployed forces and the operational environment in which they will deploy,” he said.

Military intelligence officials must give not only traditional military capabilities analysis but also many other types of information. These include local customs, ethnicity, biographical data, military geography and infectious diseases. "(For example, DIA) provided detailed analyses on more than 40 clans and subclans operating in Somalia—far more difficult than counting tanks and planes," Clapper said.

Other examples included providing medical information on infectious diseases in areas U.S. troops deployed to, analysis of infrastructure to aid relief operations in Rwanda and Zaire, and tracking refugees from Haiti and Cuba. The Defense Intelligence Agency also gave the U.S. Army battalion in Macedonia specific information regarding Serb deployments opposite their positions.

Clapper said there are initiatives to help deal with irregular warfare. The agency is working with the assistant secretary of defense for command, control, communications and intelligence to lay out the challenges in the area. In addition, the agency is developing a cadre of analysts to focus on Third World instabilities and implications to the United States.

In his testimony, Clapper detailed regional threats to U.S. interests. Here are the highlights:

Asia

North Korea remains the major near-term military concern. The recent nuclear framework agreement and North Korean leadership transition promise a more stable Korean Peninsula. But there has been no significant change in North Korea's conventional military posture. In fact, the North's military preparations continue. "In the future the key questions will be whether the North follows through with the nuclear agreement, and whether, finally, they begin to reallocate very scarce resources away from the military," Clapper said.

The Defense Intelligence Agency carefully watches China. The Chinese have a small but growing ICBM capability. They are modernizing their forces and the agency is watching how China handles its rapid economic growth. "We see signals, for example, that Beijing intends to continue developing its military capabilities to enable it to more effectively protect its interests close to its own borders," Clapper said.

Eurasia

Clapper believes the only solution in the former Yugoslavia is a political one, but he's convinced fighting will start up again in the spring and "could then spin out of control, potentially spreading beyond the boundaries of the former Yugoslavia and leading to greater involvement of military personnel from NATO and elsewhere."

Russia is the key to security on the Eurasian land mass, he said. There is a perception in the country that President Boris Yeltsin is increasingly isolated and there is political disarray in Moscow. "Russia's very difficult transition to a democratic government and a market-oriented economy is not assured," he said.

Middle East/South Asia

The Defense Intelligence Agency continues to monitor developments in Iraq and Iran. Clapper said Iraq's move-

ment of Republican Guard divisions to the Kuwait border shows the Iraqis still have limited force-projection capability. Continued enforcement of U.N. sanctions and the forward presence of U.S. military power are crucial in limiting Iraq.

Iran is rebuilding its military, but suffers from major economic constraints. Still, Teheran is spending between \$1 billion and \$2 billion on weapons and is focusing on missiles and weapons of mass destruction. The country has acquired Kilo-class submarines and antiship cruise missiles, which could complicate operations in the Persian Gulf. In South Asia, India and Pakistan remain a concern because of large forces operating in close proximity to each other. Both are also pursuing ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction. ✱

Mr. Garamone writes for American Forces Information Service.

Been There & Done That?

Tell us about it by writing an article for the **INSCOM Journal**. Share the valuable lessons you learned with our readers and help them to avoid the same mistakes....help them to do it right the first time by using your intelligence experience.

We accept manuscripts between three and 12 pages in length, typed and double-spaced. Title your work and add an author line at the beginning of your work. Add a short biography at the end of your manuscript. If you have photos or artwork, identify the photographer or artist and provide information about the subjects depicted.

Of special interest to us are lessons learned and application of military intelligence doctrine from Army, joint and combined exercises, deployments and contingency operations, as well as organizational transitions, environment, and missions during peace.

Future issues will address topics such as information warfare, force projection, INSCOM unique capabilities, support to warfighters, INSCOM in the joint arena and training for the digital battlefield.

Attach a clearance statement to all manuscripts, photos and artwork from your local security manager IAW AR 360-5 AR 380-5.

Include your name, address, daytime telephone (DSN and commercial) and your FAX number, if applicable. We will contact you if we have questions or need more information. We will send you a copy of the **INSCOM Journal** containing your article.

Send your manuscripts, photos and artwork to HQ, USAINSCOM, ATTN: IAPA (Shirley Startzman, Editor), 8825 Beulah Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246. If you have questions, call us at DSN 656-5326/6325; commercial 703-806-5326/6325 or FAX us at 703-806-5647 (DSN 656).

Share it with our readers!

Reserve Components

Value added now, these soldiers offer support to the active Army today

By Col. Richard T. Dunbar

Thedemise of the Soviet Union caused many changes in America's Army which also affected its Reserve Component. The U. S. Army Reserve (USAR) and the Army National Guard (ARNG) are "right sizing." By reexamining their respective roles, they are preparing to support the Army's new power projection requirements.

The RC must be more responsive to the Army's needs. Without waiting for mobilization to occur, the USAR and ARNG units and soldiers must provide support where the Active Component (AC) has shortfalls.

As military intelligence moves out front, the RC MI is meeting the challenge to be value added through several significant initiatives. The current RC MI Force Design Update provides the basis for a more "compatible, accessible, ready" RC MI force.

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's significant wartime RC MI assets fit right into the force projection brigade concept. RC MI will provide primarily technical intelligence (TECHINT), interrogation and counterintelligence (CI), imagery intelligence (IMINT), signals intelligence (SIGINT) analysis, production and linguist support.

The Intelligence and Security Command RC support is available today. Most INSCOM units have Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) assigned who can provide two weeks of active duty support. Some of the IMAs are "drilling IMAs" who can train an additional 12 days a year as arranged with their unit. INSCOM has both habitual training and wartime relationships with RC MI units. RC soldiers and units also participate in exercises with INSCOM units regularly.

The RC MI community is aggres-

sively securing additional funding to improve the ability of RC MI units and soldiers to respond to Army intelligence requirements *now*. Significant funding for General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP), the Defense Intelligence Reserve Program (DIRP), and communications connectivity has increased man-days of RC MI devoted to analysis and production.

The U.S. Army Reserve Command (USARC) and INSCOM are developing a communications connectivity architecture. This architecture, as well as other service and joint Reserve connectivity initiatives, will bring the capabilities of RC MI to the forefront to support AC intelligence requirements and missions.

At several RC Regional Intelligence Centers, state-of-the-art technology and software already enable RC MI soldiers and units to work on real-world intelligence requirements. Soldiers and units work via secure communications connectivity and intelligence data base links while staying close to home station. This allows RC MI to provide split-based support economically and with greater flexibility from several continental U.S.-based locations.

Legislation is being drafted to eliminate hurdles and speed up the mobilization process. Mobilizing RC soldiers and units in tailorable elements would allow quick responses to various world-wide contingencies and operations short of general war.

In the near future, more RC soldiers and units will actively support the active component. To facilitate this, an INSCOM support and integration plan will provide guidance and direction and get the value added from the RC MI. The challenge for INSCOM is to plan now to integrate RC MI units and soldiers in current and future engagements.

Col. Richard T. Dunbar is deputy director for Reserve Affairs at INSCOM headquarters.





Reservists learn emergency shut-down procedures.

Reservists Inherit MI Mission

"Crazy Horse" upgrade alive and well at the 138th MI Company

By Staff Sgt. John F. Berry
Photos provided by the 138th MI Company

From January to August, the 138th MI Company (Aerial Exploitation) endured six drill weekends and three weeks of transition training, converting the unit from one unique airborne collection system to another. Its new system, formerly the property of an active duty MI unit, is called "Crazyhorse," a generational upgrade from the now-obsolete "Cefirm Leader."

Although the 138th is learning a more high-tech system, the effort and training that made the transition happen involved a quantum leap.

From supply to pilots, most soldiers and officers making the transition volunteered to train 19 additional or annual training days, many of them lasting 12 hours. The extra training did not excuse soldiers from attending two extra weeks of NCO schools.

"The 138th MI Company is the only place the Army can send Crazyhorse and keep it ready to support active duty missions," said Col. Richard Dunbar, the intelligence deputy director for reserve affairs at the Intelligence and

Security Command Headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Va.

"It is a giant leap forward for the reserve components," said Dunbar, who has twice visited the 138th during its transition training. "The Army is now counting on a reserve unit to take on a mission. This is *not* a test."

The 138th has supported missions since the mid 1980s, when the Army relied on Crazyhorse, which was managed by an active duty MI battalion. With the scrapping of Cefirm Leader, the 138th possesses the only echelon-above-corps, fixed-wing airborne direction finding system in the Army.

Unlike the Army's five units, which have similar intelligence capabilities, Crazyhorse can put collectors in the back of the aircraft. This gives Crazyhorse the flexibility to deploy anywhere in the world without a cumbersome ground control station.

Unit commander Maj. Steven Hirschowitz knows the active Army is eyeing the 138th, especially for its direction finding capability.

"We're going to be under the magnifying glass to see whether we can support missions," Hirschowitz said. "I expect we'll be as busy as we were in the past."

As the Army cuts costs, Dunbar said Reserve intelligence

units can expect to take on more missions. He said the Army is catching up to the other services, which have better utilized their reserve MI units.

Before mobilizing for Desert Storm, the 138th and its Cefirm Leader system supported live missions throughout the Caribbean basin. The 138th was originally an active duty unit in Vietnam from 1966 to 1973. The Army brought it back as a reserve unit in Orlando in 1974. The unit's members are proud of their Meritorious Unit Commendation for Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Pinching to Transition

The 138th was pinched, packed and shaped to accommodate the transition by Oct. The pinching — reducing the unit from 250 soldiers to an eventual 160 — was primarily up to Sgt. 1st Class William Fehlhaber, the unit's first sergeant. He said physical training failures, soldiers with unexcused absences or soldiers who wouldn't learn a new MOS were the first to be cut. Many with communication MOSs, all cooks and some MPs also were released.

The unit wanted to keep the soldiers willing to transition and pick up a new MOS if they did not have the necessary or requisite skills. For pilots, however, transition meant two weeks at Fort Rucker, Ala., attending the RC-12 Qualification Simulator Course.

Chief Warrant Officer 4 Charles Spillner, a 138th pilot who has 30 years combined experience with helicopters and fixed-wing planes, said unlike other Army aviators, MI pilots must understand the mission of their back seaters. "We are there for the back seat, so we have to know what their needs are," Spillner said. "If you're not an MI pilot, you don't learn anything about it."

Hirschowitz said although pilots fly the plane, back-seaters drive the mission. "Our primary mission is the collection of intelligence. Our aviation assets are a means to that end. Our pilots have to be more highly skilled. They receive special electronics training," Hirschowitz said. All commissioned pilots in the 138th have MI as a secondary branch, Hirschowitz said.



Reservists train to give escape assistance.

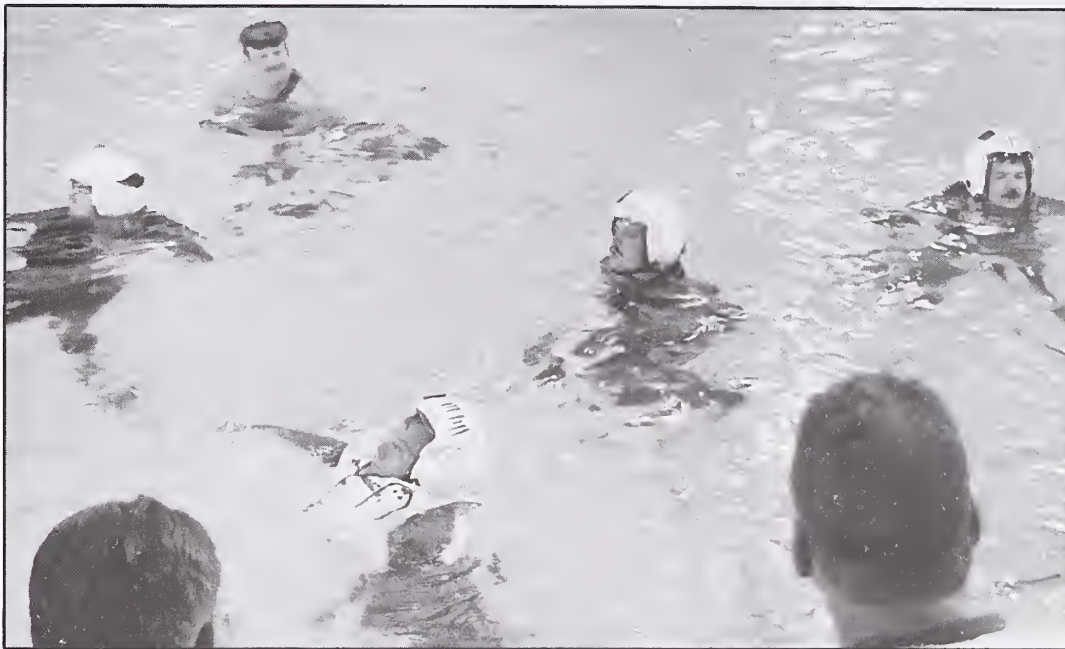
The RC-12s are the fourth type of plane the 138th has flown, each one a younger version of its predecessor. In Vietnam, it flew RU-8s. Then came JU- and RU-21s. It now flies the only three RC-12Gs in the Army. Unlike RU-21s, the RC-12s have pressurized cabins. Pilots and crews don't have to breath through cumbersome oxygen equipment above 10,000 feet because of this. The RC-12s also have air conditioning.

MI soldiers who manage missions had to attend special training also. From January to June, the 138th's MI soldiers attended Crazyhorse transition training during drill weekends. In July, those same soldiers rotated through one week of familiarization training. They returned in August for two more weeks of familiarization training.

In June, crew members trained at the Naval Air station in Jacksonville, Fla., learning to escape a submerged aircraft. After receiving instruction from Navy trainers about surviving a crash under water, six soldiers at a time, blindfolded and strapped into a drum, held their breath as it plunged into a pool and rotated. They unbuckled and felt their way out of the submerged "aircraft." Navy divers



Crew members practice escaping a submerged aircraft under controlled conditions.



Soldiers train on water survival.

ensured the soldiers found the surface.

Still other reservists trained at the Defense Language Institute to learn mission-essential languages.

The communication and electronics section, however, may have logged the longest hours during the transition training.

In before 5 a.m. for 8 a.m. launches, the communication and electronics section ensured Crazyhorse was at full gallop before, during and after missions.

"We were on a tight schedule," said Sgt. Troy Smith. "We didn't have the time to get on an aircraft and fumble around."

This training, which normally takes four to six months for active-duty soldiers, was learned by MI Reserve soldiers in 29 training days, said Capt. Greg Dalferes, the 138th's MI platoon leader.

"They had to react on short notice and do extra training over and above the normal two weeks a year," Dalferes said. "We progressed faster than anybody expected us to."

Bravo Company, Military Intelligence Battalion Low Intensity, hosted much of the training for its former system. Its NCOs, shortly after returning from Panama in May, trained 46 reservists in July and August.

The Army knows that, but it still has big plans for the 138th. "It wasn't put in the reserve system so it could lay dormant," Dunbar said. "It was put there so it could be used frequently — more than two times a year."

The 138th's supply section assumed the role of its battalion support. Chief Warrant Officer 3 Dennis Phillips, the unit's property book officer, and three other soldiers had less than 90 days to get ready for the new equipment.

"You get rid of \$33 million of equipment," Phillips said. "It took 27 tractor-tailors to move it out."

The 138th's administrative and training sections — bolstered by the 81st Army Reserve Command — worked overtime and some weekends to complete everything before the end of September. Before the summer transition could begin, the 138th training and admin sections had to find the

money and orders in May, shortly after the unit was ordered to perform three weeks of training in July and August. In addition to a time crunch, the unit was hamstrung for money because many of its soldiers had already performed annual training.

"The fact that we are a Contingency Force Pool 1 unit gave us the higher priority for money and help," said Staff Sgt. Susan Dowdee, the unit's finance clerk. "It took face-to-face communications with the 81st ARCOM." The 81st ARCOM also came up with the schools on short notice.

"In May and June, we started working this hot and heavy," said Sgt. John Casey, the 138th training NCO, "We were just pumping people into schools."

For the professionals of the 138th Military Intelligence Co. (Aerial Exploitation), it was more than worth the price.



Staff Sgt. Berry is a senior advisor in the 138th's intelligence platoon.

A slip of the tongue can be costly. Think about it before you open your mouth....and then maybe you won't.



Keith L. Ware Award Winners announced at INSCOM level

MI writers and editors took to the field, gathered information, checked facts and wrote stories that proved to be “great stuff.”

The Keith L. Ware competition annually recognizes journalistic excellence in several categories. Named for General Keith L. Ware, former Army Chief of Public Affairs, first place winners at the major command

levels advance to Department of Army competition. INSCOM winners faced stiff competition and tough judges; we salute all of this year's competitors. The winners for each category are listed below.

Army-Funded Newspapers, Large

1st Place - *Kunia Underground News*, 703rd MI BDE, Staff Sgt. Paul Ebner, Editor

Army-Funded Newspapers, Small

1st Place - *The Dagger*, 66th MI BDE. Sgt. 1st Class Lisa Hunter, Editor

News Feature Magazines

1st Place - *INSCOM Journal*, HQ INSCOM, Master Sgt. Joan Fischer, Editor, Mrs. Sue-Simone Hennen and Ms. Ellen Camner, Art Directors

2nd Place - *Tiger Tales*, 704th MI BDE, Sgt. 1st Class Phillip Clark, Editor

3rd Place - *Alamo Wrangler*, 748th MI BN, 704th MI BDE, Sgt. Michelle Koerner and Spc. Rachael Vietor, Editors

News Articles

1st Place - Staff Sgt. Paul Ebner, *Kunia Underground News*, 703rd MI BDE

2nd Place - Ms. Jutta E. Belanger, *The Dagger*, 66th MI BDE

Feature Articles

1st Place - Master Sgt. Joan Fischer, *INSCOM Journal*, HQ INSCOM

2nd Place - Staff Sgt. Paul Ebner, *Kunia Underground News*, 703rd MI BDE

3rd Place - Sgt. 1st Class Lisa Hunter, *The Dagger*, 66th MI BDE

Editorials/Commentaries

1st Place - Sgt. 1st Class Lisa Hunter, *The Dagger*, 66th MI BDE

Picture Stories

1st Place - Staff Sgt. Paul Ebner, *Kunia Underground News*, 703rd MI BDE

Feature, News, or Sports Photo in Support of a Story

Honorable Mention - Sgt. 1st Class Lisa Hunter, *The Dagger*, 66th MI BDE

Special Achievement in Print Media

1st Place - Mrs. Jeanette Lau, Mrs. Sue-Simone Hennen and Ms. Ellen Camner, INSCOM Public Affairs, HQ INSCOM

2nd Place - Dr. John P. Finnegan, *INSCOM Journal*, INSCOM History Office, HQ INSCOM

Welcome Issues

1st Place - Sgt. 1st Class Lisa Hunter, *The Dagger*, 66th MI BDE

2nd Place - Staff Sgt. Paul Ebner, *Kunia Underground News*, 703rd MI BDE



The New Doctor is in for Military

Active duty will be enrolled automatically; military families, survivors, retirees and their families will get new options.

By Evelyn D. Harris

DoD has announced a new uniform health benefit option for military families, survivors, retirees and their families. The option, TRICARE *Prime*, will significantly reduce the cost of health care for beneficiaries and the government, said officials.

TRICARE *Prime* is a health maintenance organization-style option that allows patients to receive care in military facilities without paying a cost share. Fees and copayments for receiving care in participating civilian medical facilities will average significantly less than existing fees and copayments.

For example, the average family of a service member in pay grades E-4 and below will save \$170 per year over standard CHAMPUS costs. Families of E-5 and above personnel, including officers, will save about \$240 per year. Retirees, survivors and their families will save an average of \$100 per year.

Active duty personnel will automatically be enrolled in TRICARE *Prime* once it is available in their region. They will receive most of their care from military facilities but won't have to pay when referred to doctors in the TRICARE *Prime* network.

Beneficiaries will choose from three health care options—TRICARE *Prime*, TRICARE Extra and TRICARE Standard—as TRICARE managed-care support contracts are begun in each of the 12 TRICARE regions across the country. Region 11 (Washington and Oregon) will be the first to offer the HMO option, beginning March 1995. TRICARE *Prime* will be phased into the other regions over the next two years, with all regions slated to have it by May 1997.

Military officials said TRICARE brings together the health delivery systems of the services as well as CHAMPUS in a cooperative effort to

better serve military patients.


TRICARE *Prime* is the voluntary enrollment option that offers patients the advantages of managed health care, such as primary care managers, assistance in making specialty appointments and someone else to do claims filing. *Prime* offers the scope of coverage available today under CHAMPUS, plus additional preventive and primary care services. For *Prime* enrollees, the new cost sharing provisions do away with the usual standard CHAMPUS cost sharing.

Active duty families will have no enrollment fee.

CHAMPUS-eligible retirees enrolling in *Prime* will pay an enrollment fee but will pay only \$11 per day for civilian inpatient care in comparison to the \$323 per day plus 25 percent of professional fees charged

retirees using TRICARE Standard. *Prime* enrollees will have copayments for care from civilian providers. However, the copayments are significantly less than in the other two options. One option, TRICARE Standard, is the same as standard CHAMPUS.

In the other, TRICARE Extra, CHAMPUS-eligible beneficiaries can go in and out of the TRICARE network provider system, receiving discounts and avoiding claim forms. CHAMPUS beneficiaries don't enroll in TRICARE Extra, but participate case-by-case just by using the network providers.

CHAMPUS-eligible beneficiaries may elect to enroll in TRICARE *Prime* annually. 

Evelyn Harris is a writer for the American Forces Information Service.

TRICARE Prime Fee Schedule

	E-4 and Below Family Members	E-5 and Above Family Members	Retirees & Survivors & Their Families
Annual Enrollment Fee	\$0	\$0	\$230 Individual \$460 Family
Copayments for Services Outside Military Treatment Facilities			
Outpatient Visits, Including Separate Radiology/Lab or Home Health Visits	\$6	\$12	\$12
Emergency Room Visits	\$10	\$30	\$30
Mental Health Visits, Individual	\$10	\$20	\$25
Mental Health Visits, Group	\$6	\$12	\$17
Walk-in Surgery	\$25	\$25	\$25
Prescriptions	\$5	\$5	\$9
Ambulance Services	\$10	\$15	\$20
Durable Medical Equipment, Prostheses, Supplies	10%	15%	20%
Inpatient Per Diem, General	\$11	\$11	\$11
Inpatient Per Diem, Mental Health/Substance Abuse	\$20	\$20	\$40

Dengue Fever is real “headache” to American Soldiers in Haiti and Somalia

Permanone insect repellant effective against virus-carrying mosquitoes

By Shirley K. Startzman

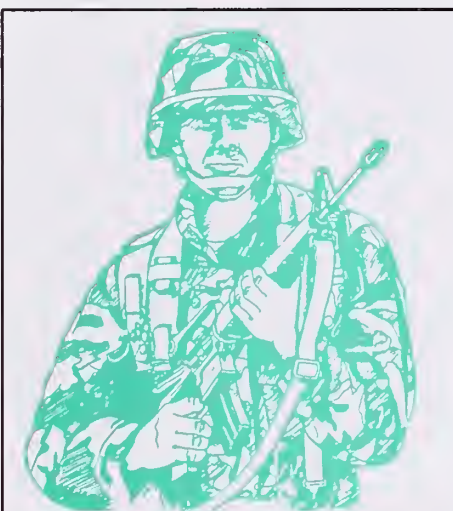
Mosquitoes abroad are dive bombing American soldiers, stabbing their pound of flesh and leaving the vector-borne disease known as Dengue Fever. The viral disease is endemic to Haiti and Somalia, according to Col. Pitt Tomlinson, communicable disease consultant at the Surgeon General's office. In late November, officials confirmed 14 cases of Dengue Fever in Haiti alone. Tomlinson said, “These were initial, absolute diagnoses through blood tests sent to Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Soldiers complaining of symptoms (fever, headaches, and aches and pains) now receive bed rest for two or three days, liquids and Tylenol before returning to duty.”

Sometimes known as “break bone” fever or “bone-crusher disease,” Dengue fever can be especially painful in muscles and joints. A booklet, “Staying Healthy in Haiti,” lists symptoms, treatment and prevention steps.

According to Tomlinson, soldiers can reduce the risk of infection by using an ounce of prevention to avoid mosquito bites - spraying insect repellants on exposed skin and bed nets and wearing uniforms properly. Soldiers can get a spray aerosol mosquito repellent for bed nets and uniforms as well as a treatment kit through the supply system. Both the aerosol repellent and the kit contain the chemical agent Permanone, a proven, effective barrier against mosquitoes. The kit allows soldiers to “bag it” by mixing Permanone with water in a plastic bag, adding their uniforms and shaking the bag to distribute the chemical over their uniforms. After one treatment, the uniform will repel mosquitos for 15 to 20 washings. Tomlinson urged soldiers to follow the directions for the kit and to wear repellent on exposed skin.

Remember that mosquitoes breed

in stagnant waters. If you must wade through the water, and you cannot destroy the breeding ground, take extra precaution to blouse pants inside your boots.




The healthy U.S. Soldier in Haiti

- 1. Is alert & cautious**
- 2. Takes malaria pills as directed**
- 3. Uses DEET insect repellent on exposed skin**
- 4. Treats uniform with insect repellent**
- 5. Washes hands before eating and after using latrine**
- 6. Uses appropriate latrine facilities**
- 7. Seeks medical attention early**
- 8. Eats only approved foods**
- 9. Drinks only treated water and lots of it to avoid dehydration**
- 10. Wears sleeves rolled down**
- 11. Wears gloves when handling blood, body fluids, feces**
- 12. Says no to sex**
- 13. Never wades in rivers or lakes with exposed skin**
- 14. Never goes barefoot**

Infectious Diseases

According to a booklet, “Staying Healthy in Haiti,” U.S. Soldiers who know the risks to their health can take steps to alleviate most of the dangers. Prepared by the Division of Preventive Medicine, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, the booklet informs soldiers of the hazards of infectious diseases listed below.

During almost all military activities, including war, large numbers of soldiers are affected by disease. Often disease will cause more casualties than bullets. Why? War and other disasters disrupt sanitation and displace large numbers of people.

This is particularly true in Haiti, so be especially careful. Practice disease prevention and report immediately to medical personnel if you feel ill. What you believe to be diarrhea or the flu may be a serious illness that needs immediate attention. Recently in Somalia, the great majority of U.S. military personnel remained healthy by preventing disease and getting medical help early. Still, many became ill because they did not take their malaria pills correctly or follow other preventive guidance. 

Mrs. Startzman is editor of the INSCOM Journal.

Stark Warrior II

204th MI Bn , 220th FmRgt partnership makes FTX a success

By Staff Sgt. Thomas J. Varichak

The STARK WARRIOR II field training exercise conducted recently by the 204th Military In-

telligence Battalion gave the Augsburg, Germany-based unit an opportunity to perfect its essential war-fighting skills in a tactical setting and to establish a productive working relationship with the German Bundeswehr's 220th Fernmelderegiment (FmRgt). Though partnership units for about 10 years, Stark Warrior II attempted to raise the relationship between the 204th and the 220th FmRgt to a higher level of combined operations. During this exercise, the battalion sought to carry out 204th Commander Lt. Col. Avery V. Allison Jr.'s intent to "experience no loss of mission during the battalion's deployment of tactical elements and acquire and maintain continuity on our targets while operating under field conditions and in garrison (split-based operations)." The operation also allowed the 204th MI Bn to evaluate the training priorities and objectives related to transition to conflict. The battalion placed emphasis on the tasks required to de-

ploy safely, conduct field operations, and provide site security.

As deployment day neared, companies created training plans related to convoy procedures and operations in the field. Each company prepared

parture on 4 October, the main body of troops left Sheridan Kaserne the next day. With the exception of a few quickly corrected glitches, the battalion met the day's objectives of safely conveying to the field, site occupa-

tion, and initiating tactical operations. Support elements of the battalion established the administration and logistical center remotely from the battalion operations center and conducted daily business as it would during a real contingency operation. During the next 10 days, the soldiers of the 204th qualified on their individual weapons, trained up on nuclear, biological and chemical tasks, moved



battle rosters and updated the Soldier Readiness Program while the NCOs conducted pre-combat inspections of the soldiers and their gear. Companies reviewed cold weather training as a precaution against the unpredictable October weather.

Following the advance party's de-

through the land navigation course, and completed most of FY 95's common task training. Just learning to function in a field environment was a valuable experience for some of the soldiers new to tactical missions.


Since the "end of the Cold War" field time for non-line units to hone

their warfighting skills has become limited. This has emphasized the importance of using exercises such as Stark Warrior to identify training weaknesses. According to 204th Command Sgt. Maj. Francis C. Manley, "the value of this type of field training is the opportunity to refresh the basics of soldiering. Not doing this diminishes safety and increases the likelihood of casualties in a real-world conflict."

As operations settled into a routine,

attention turned to the combined operations with the 220th FmRgt and the crew of a "Kingfisher" high frequency, direction finding unit from the British 14th Signal Regiment. Hands-on demonstrations of each unit's tactical MI equipment provided a better understanding of each partner's methods, capabilities and professional expertise. The 204th's training plan includes future training exercises with its allied counterparts.

The battalion redeployed safely to

Augsburg on 14 October and, after completion of recovery, conducted after action reviews at all levels. The Silent Defenders' experience and lessons learned will make its next deployment more effective and efficient. They proved they could function properly in the field and complete their mission, anywhere, anytime. 

Staff Sgt. Varichak is assistant operations NCO for the 204th MI Battalion.

Photo left: Sgt. 1st Class Kent Switzer and Spc. Keith Lamar set up a tent at the Lechfeld Training Area.

Photo right: To build confidence in protective masks, soldiers exercised in a chemical haze at the gas chamber.

Photo bottom: HHC, 204th MI Bn. soldiers test their marksmanship at the M16A2 range.

(Photos by Sgt. 1st Class Lisa M. Hunter)





On a Scale of 1 to 10....

IG uses special inspection of OIP to evaluate command readiness and offer ideas to INSCOM units and leaders worldwide

By Lt. Col. Ted W. Swenson

As part of the FY 94 IG Inspection Plan, the INSCOM Inspector General conducted a Special Inspection of the Organizational Inspection Program within the command. The purpose of this article is to share concepts, philosophy and guidance concerning the INSCOM OIP. The OIP objectives are to achieve and maintain a high state of readiness. The OIP evaluates a command's readiness by identifying problems and formulating solutions to problems. The OIP also evaluates results by designating responsibility and

assigning resources to correct problems, and as importantly, identifying and sharing good and innovative ideas.

The OIP is the linchpin of this command's compliance inspection program and is one of the primary mechanisms by which INSCOM commanders and staffs at all levels communicate standards, goals, and objectives. The program provides an avenue to teach, train, and share expertise and innovative ideas. This program is conducted under the staff supervision of the Office of the Inspector General. The IG operates as the primary agent for specialized inspections within the command, but also as

a resource to every level of command within INSCOM.

The OIP was specifically designed to be tailored to fit the needs of an organization. Commanders at every level of command evaluate requirements of their subordinate elements and tailor a program designed to enhance readiness.

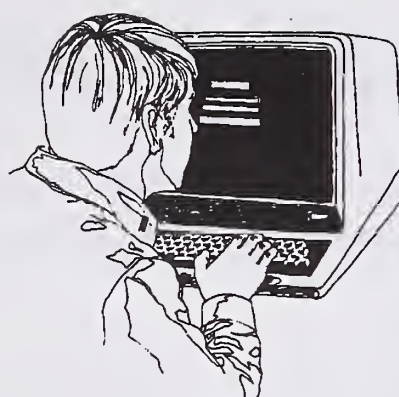
Key to this end is establishing the proper type as well as timing of inspections for each subordinate element. Each commander or staff head can use the full range of OIP tools: command inspections (which by definition must include the personal participation of the commander of the inspecting or-

ganization in the inspection process), staff inspections, and staff assistance visits. Subordinate commands should receive a full command inspection as early as practicable in order to establish goals, identify objectives, and prioritize and focus resources.

Based on an analysis of the results of the initial command inspection, all subsequent inspections, assistance visits, and follow-up inspections are tailored in scope and content and are timed to achieve the maximum return on the investment of resources. All inspections must contain an element of teaching and training to be effective: for some, the predominant focus should be teaching and training.

It is inefficient and ineffective to establish a rigid, inflexible inspection program within a command. Such programs demand inspections at fixed intervals, and rely solely or predominantly on evaluative or compliance methods to improve unit readiness.

An initial command inspection of a company within 90 days of assumption of command by a new commander remains one of the few rigid requirements of Army Regulation 1-201, Army Inspection Policy. The success of a company command depends on this evaluative inspection. An initial command inspection is the primary



Evaluators analyze the results of initial command inspections to tailor the scope and content of future inspections.

means whereby goals and objectives are established and responsibility and resources for corrective action are identified and assigned.

For INSCOM companies, the reduction of command tour length to 12 months increases the urgency of this inspection. Delaying an initial command inspection until the end of the 90-day period does not serve our subordinate company commanders positively, and often does not leave them sufficient time to adequately implement corrective actions.

All inspections must contain an element of teaching and training to be effective.




INSCOM Policy

In accordance with the commanding general's policy, initial command inspections of new company commanders in INSCOM will be accomplished within 30 days of assumption of command. This provides new company commanders the maximum available time to take corrective action on problems noted in the inspection. It also allows battalion or brigade commanders to establish goals and objectives and marshal resources early in the tour of command. The early inspection will allow battalion and brigade commanders to synchronize the inspection results with the submission of the initial DA Form 67-8-1, OER Support Form.

Assessing the effectiveness of corrective actions remains a responsibility of commanders and their staffs. The primary tool for evaluating corrective action is the follow-up inspection. Replies by Endorsement (RBE), or other formal responses, are generally ineffective and place an undue administrative burden on the inspected command. The anticipated benefits of the formal reply must clearly outweigh the effort expended in generating it.

Within INSCOM, RBEs and other formal reply mechanisms are not required except in cases of extreme urgency. Extreme urgency occurs when the safety and security of INSCOM soldiers, civilians, or family members are endangered or there is an anticipated, imminent loss of critical mission capabilities.

Commanders and staffs at all levels in INSCOM will develop and implement follow-up programs. These programs act as the preferred means of ensuring that effective corrective actions have been taken, and that the corrective action itself has not created new problems.

Customized IG assistance will continue through newsletter and magazine articles, information and pre-command orientation briefings, and unit visits. The IG stands ready to assist commanders and their staffs in any way possible. 

Lt. Col. Swenson is the Inspector General for INSCOM.

Smooth Move or Direct Hit?

If you feel as if you “crashed and burned” on your last PCS move, ask for a sponsor this time and get help over the long haul

Moving to a new job, new home, new state -- even a new country -- is tough, with or without a family. A sponsor can pave the way for newcomers by setting up housing, meeting them at the airport, introducing them to others, and generally telling them about the area.

The Total Army Sponsorship Program “assists soldiers, civilian employees and family members when they move from one community to another,” said Shirley Brown, Army Sponsorship Program manager at the Community and Family Support Center. “It provides folks with accurate, timely information and other support that’s needed to minimize problems associated with moving to a new duty station.”

Brown explained that a smooth move is good for more than just the newcomer. It helps newly arrived soldiers or civilian employees adjust quickly to their assignment, so they can focus on work without distraction. This, says Brown, helps “improve unit and command efficiency, and help maintain the Army’s combat readiness.” The new Army Regulation 600-8-8 (Army Sponsorship) was issued last year, filling in some holes left by the old sponsorship regulation.

Originally, sponsors were mandatory for transferring soldiers and optional for civilians. Now they’re optional for both groups; privates through colonels and civilians through grade 15. If a newcomer initially declines a sponsor, the program provides for a change of heart and mind. That person can request a sponsor upon arrival.

Whether they accept or decline a sponsor, soldiers and civilians must sign DA Form 5434, the Sponsorship Program Counseling and Information Sheet, to show they’ve been counseled.

The form must be completed during the initial reassignment interview, or within three working days after accepting a new civilian position. In the past, this was mandatory only for soldiers; now it’s required for everyone, Brown said. “The 5434 is the ‘trigger’ for sponsorship,” she said.

“It’s what gets the ball rolling.” This form has also been updated to include a sponsorship bill of rights.

In the past, “it was more or less left up to a clerk to explain the program,” Brown said. “Soldiers and civilian employees were not always clear as to what the entitlements were. Now they can make an informed decision about whether or not they want to have a sponsor appointed, to help them with their move.”

The sponsorship entitlements are a welcome letter; an appointed sponsor; Army Community Service relocation services; greeting upon arrival; assistance with inprocessing and outprocessing; and orientation to the new duty station and community.

With or without a sponsor, Brown urges newcomers to visit Army Community Service Centers. The centers have a user-friendly system called Standard Installation Topic Exchange Service (SITES) which offers critical information to people moving to another community, she said.

SITES contains phone numbers of post agencies, access to on- and off-post housing, and information about the new post, child care services, shopping centers, stores, and educational opportunities. SITES also contains lists of employment services for spouses who move with soldiers and need help in finding employment,” Brown



said.

Although ACS can provide help, Brown suggested that soldiers and civilians on the move consider accepting a sponsor.

“A lot of times, soldiers may say, ‘I don’t need a sponsor; I’ve been there before.’ But...things change, and the small town they remember may have become a city, and they’ll need some help in adjusting to that community,” Brown said. “I think soldiers and civilian employees need to look seriously at their move and the benefits of having somebody to assist.”

Helping newcomers get settled adds the human touch of Army professionals who show by their actions they “take care of their own.” Both the newcomer and the sponsor

benefit. "A sponsor's task is not a burden. It's an opportunity to make a friend. Very likely, the person you're sponsoring is quite capable of handling their move without too much assistance," said Brown. ✂

Information provided by Col. Peter J. Gelson, garrison commander at Fort Belvoir, Va., and the Army News Service.

Inscom Fast Tracks Sponsor Program

By Shirley Startzman

"Moving is extremely stressful. The sponsor makes you feel wanted and welcomed. If you're settled, your family gets settled faster. I've been on both ends of it. I've been in places where I didn't have a sponsor and was totally lost. The program definitely helps," said Staff Sgt. Theodore Dirkes, training NCO for Headquarters and Headquarters Company, INSCOM Support Battalion.

Dirkes makes sure the sponsorship training program is a good one at Headquarters, INSCOM by making it a part of mandatory training for his soldiers. "We have mandatory training every Thursday for two hours. We use one of those training days every six months to train new sponsors and we notify the staff that our training is open to everyone in INSCOM," said Dirkes.

The Sponsorship Training Program falls under Army Regulation 612-1; each service member designated as a sponsor is mandated to complete sponsorship training. The incorporation of sponsor training as part of mandatory soldier

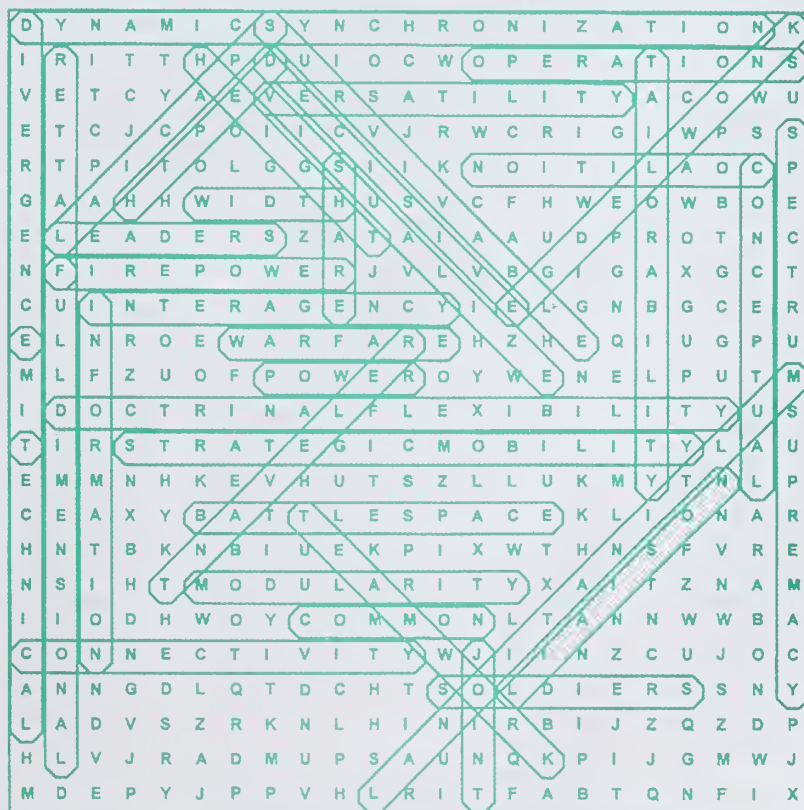
training gives added emphasis by the command.

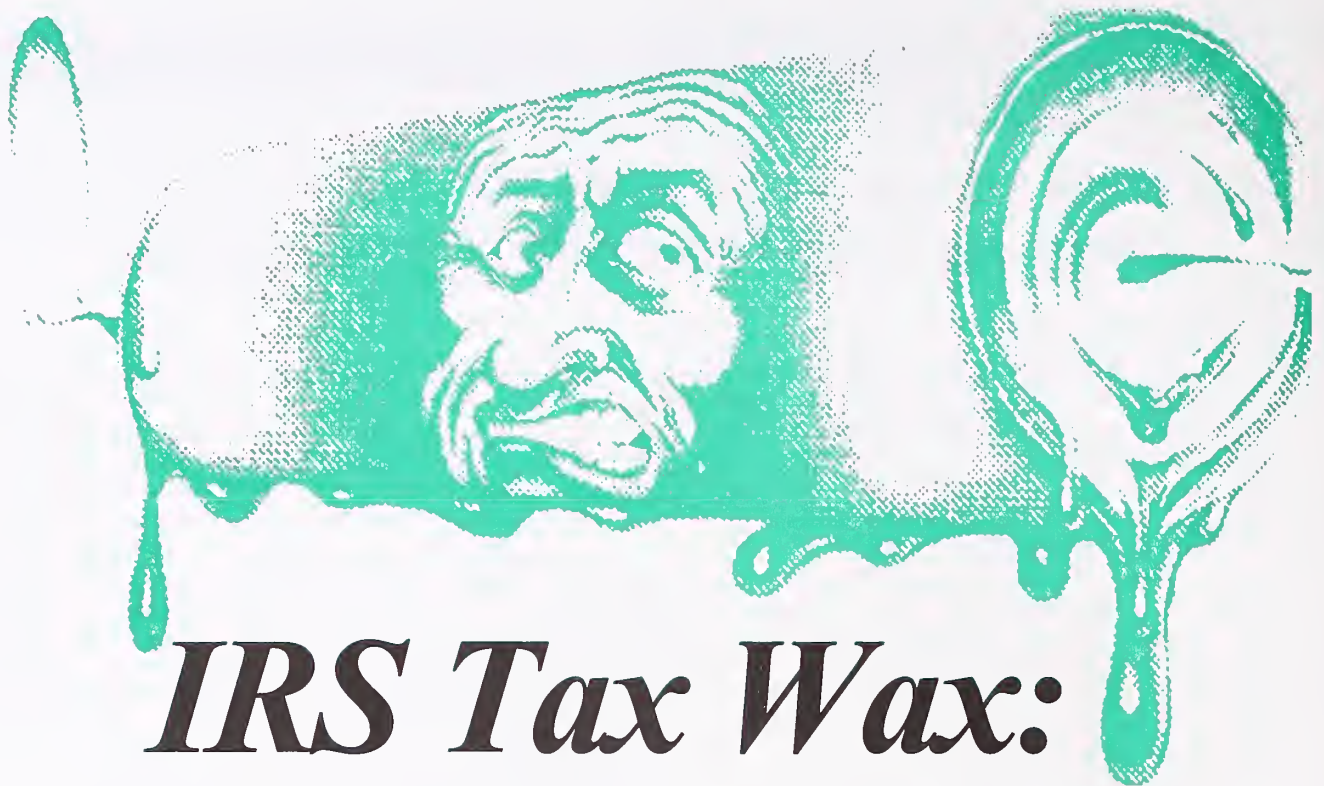
"INSCOM has been very, very responsive to this program," said Betty Dyer, relocation assistance program manager at Army Community Services. Dyer teaches the two hour course at Fort Belvoir, Va. According to Dyer, she trains 80 to 90 INSCOM soldiers every six months.

Dyer begins the sessions by introducing services available to newcomers and explaining what a good sponsor should do. She tells potential sponsors where to find information and shows a video to reinforce the side of sponsorship. She hands out a checklist for sponsors as well as what she calls "cheat sheets," sample letters for designated sponsors who don't know what to say when writing to newcomers and their families.

For Silent Warriors, the message is loud and clear at INSCOM: Pave the way by giving a human touch to a very stressful period in a newcomer's life. Be a *good* sponsor. ✂

Puzzle Solution — Force XXI





IRS Tax Wax:

What's Hot and What's Not for '94 Filings

Compiled by Linda S. Lee

Figuring out your federal taxes can be confusing, Internal Revenue Service officials said, but it can be even more so if you are in the military.

With all of the various pays and allowances, along with moving, temporary duty, deductions and time spent in combat zones, doing your federal taxes could become a nightmare, said IRS officials. Some pays received are taxable, such as re-enlistment bonuses and retirement pay, while others are not, such as clothing allowances and veterans benefits.

Generally, the following military pay is **taxable**, said IRS officials:

1. Active duty pay
2. Re-enlistment bonuses
3. Reserve training pay
4. Service academy pay
5. Military retirement pay based on length of service or age
6. Lump-sum payments upon separation or release to inactive duty; special pay for hazardous or foreign duty
7. Pay received by retired personnel who are serving as instructors in Junior ROTC programs.

IRS officials said items generally **not taxable** include:

1. Department of Veterans Affairs benefits
2. Basic quarters allowance
3. Variable housing allowance
4. Basic allowance for subsistence
5. Certain disability retirement pensions
6. Uniform allowance
7. Family separation pay
8. Benefits under Servicemen's Group Life Insurance

In addition, said IRS officials, the Persian Gulf area is still considered a combat zone. This affects federal taxes for service members stationed there during 1994, tax officials said. Under the tax law, enlisted members can exclude military pay from income, while officers can exclude the first \$500 of pay per month. Also, additional time is allowed to file federal taxes. Specifics on the Desert Storm area are available in IRS Publication 945.

Changes in 1994 federal taxes could revise the bottom line on your tax return, said Internal Revenue Service officials.

Before you sit down to do your taxes, IRS officials recommend you find out about the changes and how

they may affect your taxes. For example, more people may qualify for the earned income credit, but the extra credit for a child born during the year is gone.

IRS officials said tax law changes include:

1. Social Security and equivalent Tier 1 railroad retirement benefits may be taxed at a higher rate, up from 50 percent to 85 percent.

2. Earned income tax credit amount increases, as does the amount an individual earns, for people who work and have qualifying children.

3. Individuals who work but don't have children may now qualify for the earned income tax credit.

4. The health insurance credit and the extra credit for a child born during the calendar year are gone.

5. Standard mileage rate for using your car for work has increased to 29 cents per mile, up 1 cent per mile.

6. Travel expenses paid for someone accompanying you on a trip, such as a spouse, can no longer be deducted unless the individual has a specific business purpose on the trip and would be allowed to deduct the expenses.

7. People who deduct business

meals and expenses may now deduct only 50 percent of the cost.

8. Deductions for dues and memberships in clubs are out.

9. Some expenses associated with a work-related move may no longer be deducted, such as travel expenses, meals and lodging for a premove househunting trip and qualified home sale, purchase and lease expenses.

10. To be able to deduct any moving expense, the new main job location must be at least 50 miles farther from the old home than the old job location. The previous measure was 35 miles.

11. To deduct one-time contributions of \$250 or more to a charity, you must have written documentation from the charity.

12. For contributions to charities that are over \$75 in funds and goods or services, the charity must give you a written statement indicating the amount over the value that is tax deductible.

13. Luxury taxes on furs, jewelry, aircraft and boats are repealed, but they still apply to certain items such as passenger vehicles with a sticker price over \$32,000.

What to Report

Salaries, unemployment compensation, tips and lottery winnings are considered income for federal tax purposes according to Internal Revenue Service officials. On the other hand, child support, military allowances and certain portions of Social Security benefits generally are not.

Exactly what constitutes taxable income can sometimes be confusing. What is considered income is more than just what you receive in your paycheck. For example, severance pay, barter income, death benefits in excess of \$5,000, jury pay and income from illegal activities are taxable.

Taxable income includes: wages, salaries, tips; Social Security benefits (above limitation); royalties; interest; cancellation of debts by a financial institution, government agency or credit union; cash and noncash prizes, alimony, state and local income tax refunds; and recovery of items deducted in a previous year.

Nontaxable income includes: child support; certain income earned overseas; certain foster care payments; interest on certain U.S. savings bonds, if used for educational purposes; alimony, if not deducted by the payer; and portions of Social Security, annuity and pension benefits.

Check Your Return

Take a little extra time to check your federal tax return before you file it. These few extra minutes may help you find mistakes that could cost you money and time.

For example, missing attachments

pendents age 1 and older appears on the tax return.

3. Double-check your math.

4. Ensure you entered correct figures on each line and properly marked each box.

5. Make sure you claim the correct standard deductions.

6. Double-check the tax table you used is the correct one.

7. Make sure you sign and date the tax return.

8. If you file a joint return, make sure both you and your spouse sign and date it.

9. If you are claiming any credits, such as for earned income or child care, make sure you have filled out the required forms for those credits.

10. Spell out "Internal Revenue Service" on the check or money order, if you owe any taxes.

11. Make sure you keep a copy of each form and attachment you mail to IRS.

12. Ensure you attached all Form W-2s, schedules and forms, and check, if required, in the proper order to the tax return.

Place enough postage on the tax return; IRS officials will return a postage due envelope to you.

Attachments and supporting forms can require additional postage. Your tax form will be considered late if postmarked after the April 17 deadline, even if you originally mailed it before the deadline. ✎

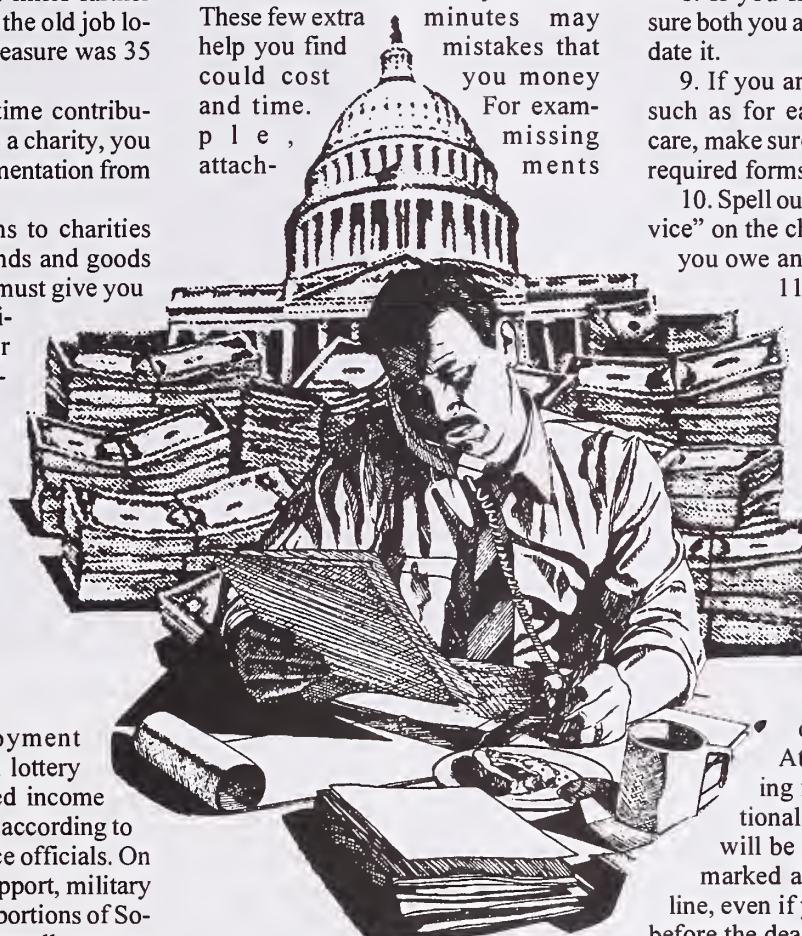
For more IRS tax information and to send for free tax booklets, read Total Army Newslines in this issue of the INSCOM Journal (page 26).

Linda S. Lee compiled the tax information while a Press & Art Pack staff member. She is assigned to the American Forces Information Service.

or no signature could find the tax package back in your mailbox, returned from IRS because it could not process the return. Mistakes could cost you more money in fines and penalties if you owe IRS money, or they could slow your check if you have a refund coming. IRS officials said your chances of filing an error-free federal tax return improve if you follow some simple guidelines. These include:

1. Make sure your correct name and Social Security number are on each form and schedule.

2. Make sure the name and Social Security Number for each of your de-



WWII in the Pacific

The Allies break the steel chain of Japanese bases around Rabaul and seize their communication code

By J.P. Finnegan

In July 1942, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) directed its subordinate commanders in the Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester L. Nimitz, to seize the great Japanese base at Rabaul in the Bismarck Archipelago. As a result of this decision, U.S. Army ground and air forces engaged the Japanese on a large scale for the first time since the fall of the Philippines. Operations, however, did not live up to early sanguine expectations: MacArthur was forced to counter a Japanese attack on Papua, and the fighting on Guadalcanal dragged on for six months.

In the spring of 1943, the JCS revised its plans and ordered the field commanders to conduct a methodical advance to secure the approaches of Rabaul. MacArthur pushed his forces forward along the coast of New Guinea, while Vice Admiral Halsey, Nimitz's subordinate, drove up the chain of Solomon Islands. By September 1943, the field commanders achieved successes along both axes of advance. Meanwhile, in another change of plans, the JCS decided to neutralize and bypass Rabaul, rather than try to storm the base.

In September 1943, the tempo of MacArthur's campaign in New Guinea picked up dramatically. For months, Australian and American forces had been laboriously pushing their way through the jungle against harassing Japanese resistance towards the villages of Salamua and Lae. In the process, the Japanese had been forced to draw down the Lae garrison to defend Salamua.

The Japanese were now fighting without air cover. In August, Lieutenant General George C. Kenney's Fifth Air Force delivered a surprise attack that caught much of the Japanese air arm on the ground at its base at Wewak and destroyed it. Conditions were now ripe for a decisive strike at Lae, and MacArthur had the resources in hand to deliver it.

At the beginning of September, 96 C-47 troop transports,



The Allies interrogated prisoners of war on New Guinea t

heavily escorted, dropped the 503d Parachute Infantry onto an abandoned airstrip at Nadzab, twenty miles west of Lae. This was the U.S. Army's first airborne operation in the Pacific, and the paratroopers made their jump under the eyes of the most senior theater commanders, MacArthur and Kenney. Both commanders, each in his own private B-17, circled the assault zone as the troops went in. Once the airhead had been secured, planes flew in the Australian 7th Infantry Division, which moved out against Lae.

At the same time, an armada of 40 transports, augmented by the landing craft of the 2d Engineer Special Brigade, deposited the Australian 9th Infantry Division 20 miles east of Lae. Threatened by converging pincers, the Japanese abandoned their positions and fled eastwards to Cape Finschhafen, just across the straits separating New Guinea from New Britain. The Australians pursued. Ever since Buna, they had taken the brunt of the ground fighting, while MacArthur was carefully husbanding his U.S. divisions for anticipated future amphibious operations.

Allied advances in New Guinea and the Solomons now inexorably brought Rabaul within effective striking distance of Allied air power. At the beginning of the campaign, Port Moresby in southern Papua had been MacArthur's most advanced airbase. At that time, only heavy four-motored bombers possessed the range to hit Rabaul. Without fighter



ther intelligence for fighting forces.

escorts, the bombers flew at night (contrary to Army Air Forces doctrine) and hit little. Now, forward bases around Lae were available, and all airborne assets could be brought into play.

In October 1943, Kenney launched a devastating daylight raid against the port of Rabaul, attacking with seven squadrons of B-24's and 113 B-25 medium bombers, all under the escort of massed P-38 fighters. Raids by land-based bombers continued, supplemented by a heavy air strike launched by Nimitz's carriers. Rabaul's harbor and airstrips—the *raison d'être* for its existence as a Japanese base—were rapidly becoming untenable.

Halsey applied further pressure in the Solomons. To bring the chain of forward airbases even closer to Rabaul, he landed a Marine division on the island of Bougainville on November 1. Bougainville was just adjacent to New Britain, contained major airbases, and was heavily garrisoned by the Japanese. However, profiting from past hard-gained experience, Halsey chose to hit the Japanese in the one area of the island they did not occupy in strength: the southeastern shore. This meant accepting the hazards of landing on the surf-swept shores of Empress Augusta Bay. The gambit worked, and the Marine assault force went ashore in good order, although not without demolishing numerous landing craft. Empress Augusta Bay was walled

off from the rest of Bougainville by high mountain ranges; Halsey had calculated—correctly—that it would take months for the Japanese to collect their forces and climb over the mountains for a counterattack. By the time they succeeded in March 1944, they would be confronted by the troops of the Army's XIV Corps, with six veteran infantry regiments strongly entrenched and supported by eight battalions of artillery, numerous separate batteries, and the guns of a destroyer flotilla. The Japanese would be smashed.

The CARTWHEEL operation was now in its end stages. In December, the Australians finally cleared the Japanese from their strong position at Finschhafen, which lay directly across from the western tip of New Britain, separated by only sixty miles of water.

That same month, General Walter Krueger's ALAMO Force—a separate ground task force made up exclusively of American troops—conducted its first independent operation, seizing the western tip of New Britain in a two-pronged landing conducted by the 1st Marine Division and the separate 112th cavalry regiment. Both ends of the narrow straits dividing New Guinea from New Britain had thus been secured, and the gateway for further amphibious advances into the Pacific had been opened.

MacArthur was quick to take advantage of the opportunity. A regimental combat team of the 32d Infantry Division sailed through the straits and landed unopposed at Saidor at the beginning of January. The 175-mile bound threatened the retreat of the Japanese now falling back from Finschhafen. Meanwhile, the fighting on New Britain ended in a stalemate. Mud, jungle, and swamp effectively separated and protected the Americans on the western tip of the island from the large Japanese garrison at Rabaul in the east.

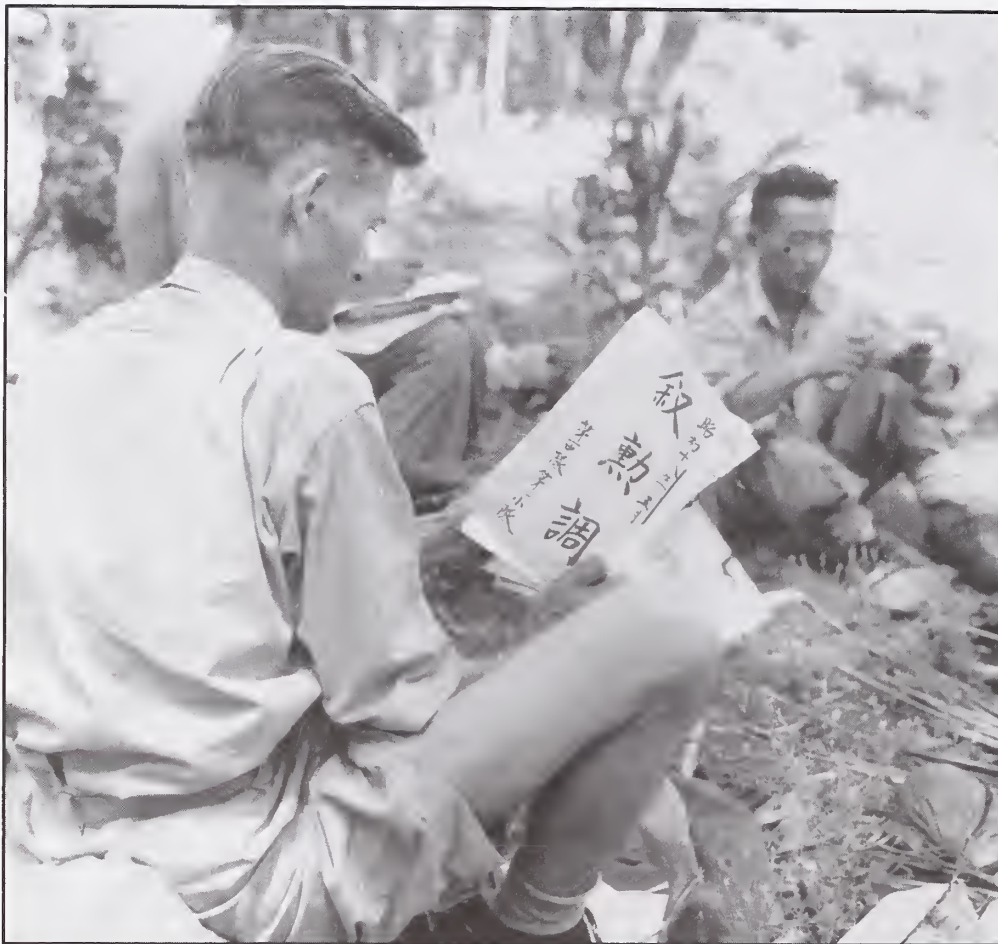
The last links in the elaborate chain of bases the Allies had built around Rabaul could now be put into place. In mid-February, Halsey seized Green Island, 175 miles east of Rabaul, using a contingent of New Zealand troops. Responding to the inevitable, the Japanese withdrew their remaining aircraft back to safer runways at Truk in the Caroline Islands.

Rabaul had been effectively neutralized. Its large garrison was now no more capable of influencing the course of the war than the small numbers of captured Japanese behind the barbed wire of prisoner of war camps. At the end of the month, MacArthur decided to complete the encirclement of Rabaul by seizing the Admiralty Islands that lay beyond and to the west. As MacArthur put it, this would "put the cork in the bottle."

The Admiralty Islands had been on MacArthur's target list for a long time. Their capture would not only seal off Rabaul's rear exit, but provide a springboard for further advances to the north and west, since the islands contained Seeadler harbor, one of the world's great natural anchorages.

MacArthur now speeded up his schedule. Although intelligence reports indicated that 4,500 Japanese garrisoned Los Negros Island, the site of the main enemy airbase, Kenney's aviators declared that the place was deserted. MacArthur decided to take a gamble, and ordered a reconnaissance in force to be carried out on four days' notice.

Using the cruiser Phoenix as his flagship, the Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA) commander personally accompanied the 1,000-man invasion force. Troopers from the 1st Cav-



Members of MacArthur's Allied Translator and Interpreter Section screened captured enemy documents.

ally Division landed against light opposition on the morning of February 29. MacArthur came ashore in the late afternoon, touring the beachhead while sniper fire crackled in the jungle nearby. Although highly decorated in World War I, MacArthur had commanded his troops on Bataan from Malinta tunnel on Corregidor; at Buna, he had never gone nearer the fighting front than Port Moresby.

Prospects of victory revitalized the general's fighting spirit. His gamble at Los Negros payed off. It turned out that there were, after all, 4,000 Japanese on the island, but their defense was uncoordinated. American reinforcements rushed up from New Guinea quickly put down enemy resistance at Los Negros and secured the other Admiralty Islands.

By the spring of 1944, the nature of the Pacific war fought by the United States Army changed. For 18 months, northward advance from Australia had been blocked by a steel chain of Japanese bases centered on Rabaul that contemporaries termed the "Bismarcks Barrier." Now the barrier had been swept aside; Rabaul neutralized; and its satellite bases in American hands.

With the Japanese threat to the South Pacific eliminated, Halsey's South Pacific Area command was discontinued. Command of the bulk of Halsey's Army assets—Thirteenth Air Force, XIV Corps, and half a dozen infantry divisions—shifted to General Douglas MacArthur, who thus controlled for the first time most Army forces in the Pacific.

MacArthur now had the troops and planes he needed to conduct further offensive operations, and he also had new

sources of intelligence. In January 1944, Australian troops chasing the fleeing Japanese through the jungles of New Guinea had stumbled across a cache of abandoned documents that included the code library of the Japanese 20th Division.

This discovery gave codebreakers at MacArthur's Central Bureau and in Washington unparalleled access to the secrets of the Japanese military communications system. Intelligence could now provide Army commanders with an almost complete knowledge of Japanese plans and dispositions.

Still, in early 1944, many soldiers in the Pacific expected it would be a long war. As MacArthur's I Corps commander, Lieutenant General Eichelberger, noted in January, it had taken a whole year for the Army to advance 240 miles from Buna/Sananander to Cape Finschhafen. Manila, he calculated, was 2,240 miles away, and Tokyo a lot further.

Fortunately, in the Pacific war, precedent did not form a secure guide to the future. When the Army launched its next advance against the Japanese, it would march in seven-league boots. ☸

This is part four in a series of articles provided by Dr. Finnegan, U.S. Army INSCOM history department.

513th MI Brigade's History has European Lineage, Roots

On Oct. 22, 1952, the 513th Military Intelligence Service Group was constituted in the Regular Army, and on Jan. 15, 1953, was activated at Oberursel, Germany (Camp King).

The 513th MI Service Group was assigned to the U.S. Army, Europe, and replaced the 7077th USAREUR Intelligence Center. In its administrative and intelligence support role, the 513th Service Group managed an interrogation center for refugees, resettlers, and repatriates; collected documents; issued reports; and oversaw technical intelligence detachments. On Oct. 22, 1953, it was redesignated the 513th Military Intelligence Group.

The mission of the 513th MI Group changed in early 1954 when it gained responsibility for field operations intelligence, a newly recognized discipline within the Army. To handle the mission, a part of which was transferred from the 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Group, the 522nd MI Battalion was activated on July 27, 1954 and assigned to the 513th MI Group. Although the 513th MI Group exercised administrative control over the 522nd MI Battalion, USAREUR held operational control. When the 522nd MI battalion inactivated in August 1958, the 513th MI Group gained operational control over the field operations intelligence functions and personnel who were absorbed into the 513th MI Group's internal organization. Because of its specialized mission and need for flexibility, the 513th MI Group was organized as a variety of provisional organizations (battalions, companies, detachments) from 1957 on.

The 513th MI Group's mission again changed with the acquisition of counterintelligence functions on Nov. 1, 1959 when USAREUR divided the counterintelligence and field operations intelligence/area intelligence functions between the 66th CIC Group and the 513th MI Group, the latter covering northern Germany (Berlin).

On July 25, 1961, the 513th MI Group was redesignated as the 513th Intelligence Corps (INTC) Group. On April 1, 1962, another realignment of intelligence units in Germany witnessed the 513th INTC Group taking over the mission of area intelligence for the entire geographical area of Germany. On Dec. 28, 1963, the 513th INTC Group assumed

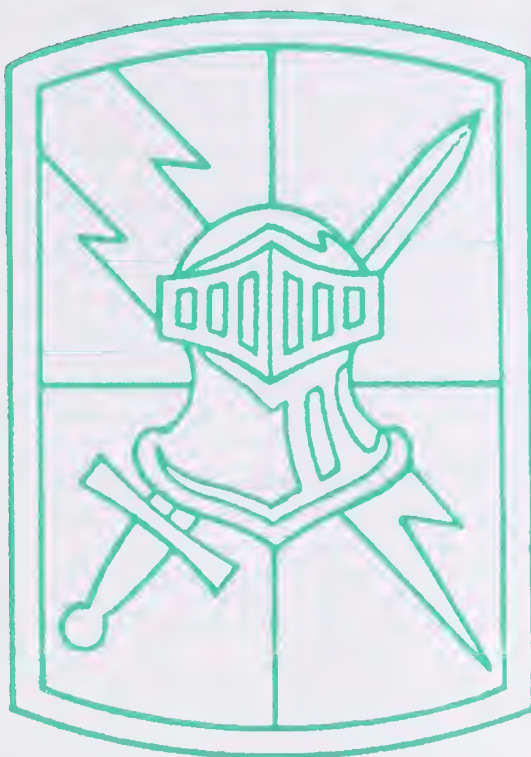
the personnel and area intelligence mission of the 163rd MI Battalion, which had been in support of the Southern European Task Force. On Oct. 15, 1966, the 513th INTC Group was again redesignated the 513th Military Intelligence Group.

As a result of a major reorganization and consolidation of Army intelligence assets in Europe, in October 1968, the 513th MI Group was moved from Camp King, Oberursel, to McGraw Kaserne near Munich. During the previous month, the 66th MI Group had relocated from Stuttgart, Germany, to Munich. It was determined that the 66th MI Group, the senior of the units, would remain, and the 513th MI Group be inactivated. Over the next nine months, the personnel and mission of the 513th MI Group merged with those of the 66th MI Group, and the 513th MI Group formally inactivated on June 25, 1969.

Redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 513th Military Intelligence Group, the unit was reactivated at Fort Monmouth, N.J., on Oct. 2, 1982. A carrier unit had been activated on April 2, 1982, to receive the assignment of personnel and equipment. In its new role, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 513th MI Group, and its subordinate units furnished active Army units throughout CONUS with intelligence, security, and electronic warfare support and provided the intelligence units of the Army Reserve with training support. In March 1984, the unit received the distinctive designation "Vigilant Knights."

In June 1994, the brigade's colors were transferred to Fort Gordon, Ga. This move was designed to facilitate the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade's expanding worldwide mission as an "Echelon Above Corps" brigade. Three battalions completed the move to Fort Gordon—the 202nd MI Battalion and the 297th MI Battalion, Operations from Fort Monmouth, N.J., and the 201st MI Battalion from Vint Hill Farms, Va.

Unit Day: Oct. 15. The 513th MI Brigade celebrates Oct. 15, 1966, as the date it revealed its present and most meaningful designation. *(Continued on page 28)*



Total Army Newsline ...

News of interest to members of the Total Army ... Active, Reserve, Guard and DA Civilians

Mileage Reimbursement Rate Now 30 Cents

Effective January 1, U.S. government employees will receive 30 cents a mile when they drive their own cars on official business.

General Services Administrator Roger Johnson approved increases for use of personal cars, motorcycles and airplanes on official business. Employees using motorcycles for official business will receive 24.5 cents a mile, while those employees flying airplanes will receive 88.5 cents a mile.

While the government reimbursement rate cannot exceed the standard mileage rate the Internal Revenue Service allows private businesses, the IRS increased their allowance to 30 cents per mile in 1995.

(American Forces Information Service)

Reserve Component Soldiers Getting More Attention

DoD officials are exploring several initiatives aimed at taking better care of reservists and their families, including employer tax credits, activation insurance and family support programs. The office of Deborah R. Lee, assistant secretary of defense for reserve affairs, is preparing legislative proposals on these issues for the 104th Congress.

Lee recently addressed members of the Reserve Forces Policy Board on key reserve issues in sustaining people readiness, managing turbulence and infrastructure reductions and increasing reserve component integration into day-to-day operations. The Reserve Forces Policy Board serves as the principal policy adviser to the secretary of

defense on matters relating to reserve components.

Lee asked board members to support better access for reservists to service schools that provide initial-entry training and duty training. Reserve affairs officials are also trying to help reservists from inactivated units move into positions in other units and provide transition benefits for those leaving due to downsizing, according to Lee.

"We've also published the first-ever DoD instruction on reserve family programs, which establishes a baseline requirement to ensure effective family programs," said Lee.

(Rudi Williams, American Forces Information Service)

DPP Interest Rates Up

Army and Air Force Exchange Service customers will find the rate of their Deferred Payment Plan (DPP) accounts directly affected by changes in the prime lending rate. DPP interest rates are calculated by adding 4.75 percent to the prime rate. AAFES converted DPP interest rates from fixed to variable rates in August, 1994. December DPP statements reflected the increased rates from a November prime rate increase.

(HQ, AAFES Commanders Newsletter)

IRS Pubs Ease Tax Filing for Military

The Internal Revenue Service offers two free pamphlets to simplify matters for military members and their families when it comes to filing federal income taxes.

IRS Publication 3, *Tax Information for Military Personnel*, covers general tax information, including a breakdown of what is taxable and what is

not taxable. IRS Publication 945, *Tax Information for Those Affected by Operation Desert Storm*, includes material on the combat zone exclusion and filing extension policies.

Other free IRS publications may help make tax filing easier. These include IRS Publication 1, *Your Rights as a Taxpayer*, and IRS Publication 17, *Your Federal Income Tax*. Publication 553, *Highlights of 1994 Tax Changes*, explains the changes made by tax laws in 1994. For free copies of these booklets, send your request to: IRS, Forms Distribution Center, PO Box 25866, Richmond, VA 23289, USA.

If you have specific questions concerning deductions, exemptions or other tax questions, you can call toll-free 1-800-829-1040. If you live overseas, check your local U.S. embassy or consulate. During the tax filing season, tax assistants will visit more than 140 cities in 60 different countries to help you with your federal returns. If you live overseas, you can also call 202-874-1460, or write to IRS, Assistant Commissioner (International), ATTN: CP:IN:D:CS, 950 L'Enfant Plaza South, SW, Washington, DC 20024.

(American Forces Information Service)

Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal Authorized

Military personnel who served in or directly supported Operation Uphold Democracy in Haiti will receive the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Army Gen. John M. Shalikashvili authorized the award in late December. The award's opening date is Sept. 16, 1994—the day initial deployments to



Haiti began. No closing date is set.

The award is limited to Uphold Democracy participants who actually served within a roughly 300-square-mile operations area centered on Haiti. The geographical boundaries are 16 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, 21 degrees 25 minutes north latitude, 71 degrees 45 minutes west longitude, 76 degrees west longitude, excluding Cuba in the northwest corner. Most of the nearly 20,000 troops deployed to Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien and other locations in and around Haiti qualify for the award.

Personnel not assigned to deployed units may qualify for the award if they meet at least one specific guideline:

1. Served 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days in the area of operation.
 2. Served in combat or hazardous duty during the operation with armed opposition, whatever time in the area.
 3. Served as an aircraft crew member flying regular missions in the operation area.
 4. Received recommendation for the award from the service chief or commander of a unified command.
- (Sgt. 1st Class Stephen Barrett, American Forces Information Service)

Involuntary Allotment Changes

Service members with delinquent bills may find another entry on their pay voucher—an involuntary allotment to pay private creditors. Congress mandated changes in DoD regulations now allow for involuntary debt collection from military personnel who owe debts to private individuals or businesses.

“We’re not talking about every allegation of debt,” said Navy Capt. Gerald Kirkpatrick, DoD’s legal policy director. “We’re talking about indebtedness adjudicated in civilian court when the court determines the service

member owes money.”

Congress ordered these changes along with Hatch Act amendments passed last fall. The changes became effective January 1. To collect debts, Kirkpatrick said, creditors must gain a court judgment against the service member before requesting the allotment. If the court rules against the service member, creditors can file with the Defense Finance and Accounting Service to request payment.

However, before the deduction starts, the application must go through the service member’s commander to the member for response. If it’s found that the request is legitimate, involuntary payments from the service member begin.

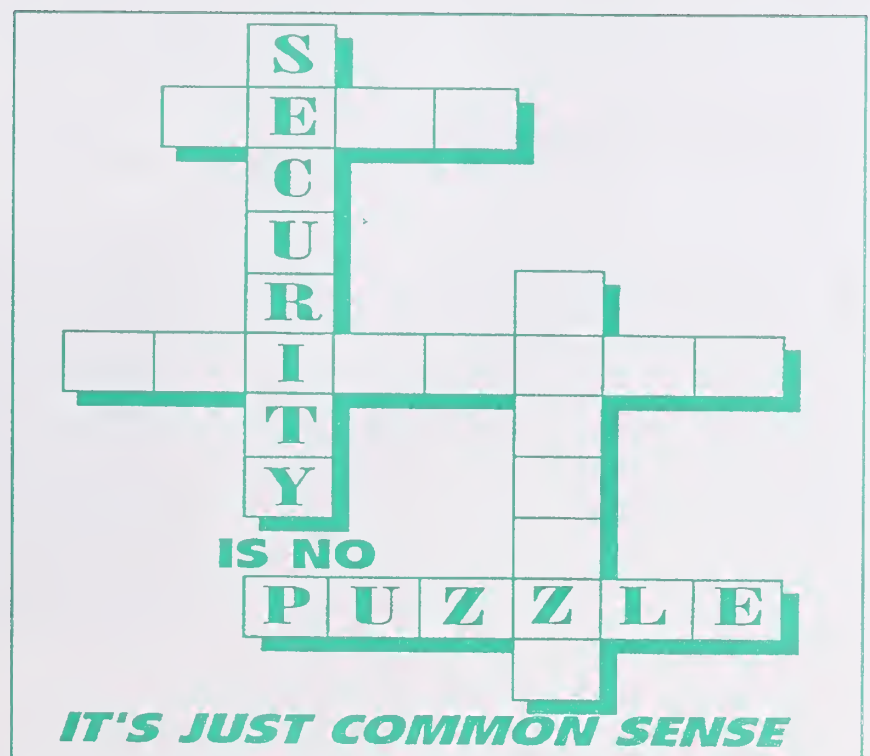
DoD officials ensured procedural safeguards for service members, according to Kirkpatrick. He said the new regulations include provisions for extensions of response time and pro-

tection from having too much taken from a service member’s “take home” pay. Only 25 percent of service members’ pay, not including quarters and subsistence allowance, is subject to involuntary allotment.

Kirkpatrick added there may be more than one judgment creditor paid at a time, provided the total payments do not exceed 25 percent of take home pay.

Kirkpatrick said that most service members have a very good record of paying their bills on time and in full. However, he said, there were perceptions that federal civil service workers and service members were shielded from mandated debt collections. “That has not been the case for many workers outside the federal sector,” said Kirkpatrick, “and the law corrected that imbalance.”

(Sgt. 1st Class Stephen Barrett, American Forces Information Service)





513th Military Intelligence Brigade “Sentinels of the Pacific”

Established: Jan. 15, 1953

Location: Fort Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

Personnel: 1,291 (Headquarters Company—86)

Mission: Provide all source intelligence counterintelligence and electronic warfare at Echelons Above Corps in support of worldwide contingency operations as directed by commander, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va.



201st MI Battalion “Always First”

Established: Oct. 2, 1982

Location: Fort Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

Personnel: 411

Mission: (Mission statement under review at press time.)

202nd MI Battalion “Deuce Second to None”



Established: Oct. 2, 1982

Location: Fort Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

Personnel: 229

Mission: To provide theater-level interrogation and document exploitation support and conduct theater-level multi-disciplined counterintelligence operations in support of the commander, 513th MI Brigade, with direct support to USARCENT and Central Command.

297th MI Battalion “Always Forward”

Established: Oct. 16, 1992

Location: Fort Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

Personnel: 374

Mission: Provides all-source intelligence, collection management analysis, production, strategic imagery exploitation, and dissemination in support of USARCENT. Also provides strategic communication, maintenance, and food service support for the brigade.

Foreign Military Intelligence Battalion

Established: Oct 17, 1989

Location: Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Personnel: 191

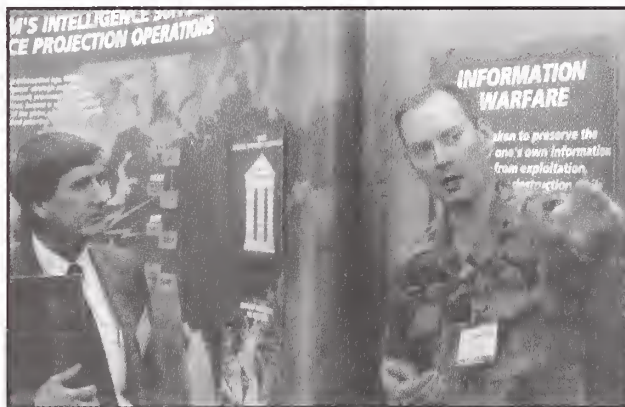
Mission: To conduct technical intelligence operations and maintain capability to conduct technical intelligence operations in support of Army requirements, provide interface with national agencies in support of foreign materiel exploitation, provide technical intelligence reports in support of Army, joint, or combined requirements.

INSCOM Display a success at AUSA

INSCOM's Capt. Todd D. Ringenbach describes the Land Information Warfare Activity's system to an attendee of Association of the U.S. Army's mini-symposium, Jan. 23-25 in Orlando, Fla.

The theme of the symposium was “Equipping Force XXI. INSCOM's display consisted of three components — intelligence support to force projection, an equipment display highlighting several systems used in supporting the commander and the concept of the 21st Century land information warfare.

Ringenbach, a SIGINT/EW officer with INSCOM's Land Information Warfare Activity division, was on hand to explain INSCOM's newest addition to the intelligence world to other military commands and defense contractors. LIWA's basic tenet is those actions taken to preserve the integrity of one's own information systems from exploitation, corruption or destruction while at the same time exploiting, corrupting or destroying an adversaries informa-



Capt. Todd D. Ringenbach explains LIWA.

tion systems, and in the process, achieving an information advantage in the application of force.

Photo by Cpl. Martin Fernandez

98 Charlie NCOs Face Challenges

NOTE: CSM Johnson shares a letter from the 98C PDNCO, MI Branch, PERSCOM, this month.

DEAR CSM JOHNSON,

As the 98C professional development noncommissioned officer serving at the Total Army Personnel Command, in Alexandria, Va., I feel that it is imperative of me to share some of the current challenges that are facing us as we continue to downsize our Army. I plan to correspond with you at least twice a fiscal year to provide the latest information in regards to the 98C SIGINT intelligence analyst career field.

We are currently operating at 89 percent strength worldwide in the aggregate. Our major shortage is with skill level 1 soldiers. Current operating strengths for skill level 1 have us operating at approximately 67 percent worldwide. To correct this problem, a training increase was approved for FY 1995. As of this date, we have only filled 23.6 percent of the seats reserved for 98C students. We were given a total of 990 seats to fill with 236 currently sold.

Needless to say, we expect to fall short of our desired training levels for this fiscal year. We are currently working to take additional steps to reduce this shortage as we will soon be preparing to train for FY 1996.

Some of the reasons for the recruiting shortfalls are clearance eligibility problems, high aptitude test requirements, and the raising of the Army Analysis Test passing score from 15 to 17. This particular test is a prerequisite requirement for entry into formal training. Compounding the problem is a high attrition rate of 20 percent at the Advanced Individual Training site at Goodfellow AFB, Texas.

The MOS has a variety of require-

ments for language qualified personnel even though we are a non-language dependent MOS. This is my greatest challenge as the 98C PDNCO. We are presently short of Arabic, Korean, and Spanish trained analysts. Due to the shortage of seats at the Defense Language Institute in California, our shortages will not be remedied any time soon. Seats are scarce for 98C's due to the reallocation of training seats to fill the language shortages in our language dependent MOS's of 97E and 98G.

The 98C BNCOC course was rewritten to incorporate the Intermediate Analysis Course formally taught at Goodfellow AFB, Texas. Feedback from soldiers upon completion is that the course is challenging. The NCOs have assured me that the days of a "BNCOC vacation" are over. Outstanding!

We are also filling more seats for 98C T9 at Goodfellow AFB, Texas. I was able to include the T9 course on the Army's wartime critical ASI list as of FY 95. This will allow me to send more students to T9 as Department of the Army requires wartime critical ASI's to be filled to a 150 percent inventory. We are presently at 100 percent and will be working to increase the inventory. By approval of this action, it allows me to keep a large population of T9 trained analysts.

The overwhelming factor for me is that I now can use this school as an incentive for first term soldiers to reenlist. Due to the major reduction of CONUS and overseas "strategic" assignments, soldiers are harder to keep after their first enlistment. I use this as a bargaining tool to try to retain as



Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

many of these soldiers as I can. I am averaging 10-12 students per class. By contrast, last year we averaged 2-4 students per class.

Promotions for sergeant first class have been outstanding. Over the past three boards from 1993-1994, we promoted 253 98C's to Sgt. 1st Class. The large selections will allow the opening for Staff Sgt. and Sgt. promotions. We have historically promoted well within this career field and this trend will continue.

I hope that this information will be useful for the soldiers throughout your command. I highly encourage all of my soldiers to periodically call to discuss their careers and how our authorizations for 98C's are affected by the downsizing of the Army. If I can ever be of help in any way, please do not hesitate to contact me at the MI Branch, commercial 703-325-5555 or DSN 221-5555. ✱

JAMES D. AULTMAN
Sgt. 1st Class, USA
98C PDNCO
MI BRANCH PERSCOM



CLASSIC WWII HUMOR AND HISTORIC EVENTS

WILLIE & JOE



"So I told Company K they'd just have to solve their own replacement problem."

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, servicemembers of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, they speak again to a new generation. (Copyright 1946 by Bill Mauldin, used with permission.)

WWII CHRONOLOGY, MARCH 1945

7 (WE) Remagen Bridge captured. U.S. First Army captures Ludendorf railway bridge across Rhine River at Remagen. The Allied advance into Germany begins.

9 (WE) Field Marshal Montgomery issues instructions for crossing the Rhine north of the Ruhr. Germans abandon Wesel bridgehead across

Rhine and blow up last remaining bridge.

10 (WE) In Third Corps area, 9th Div expands Remagen bridgehead.

12 (WE) In U.S. Third Army area, VIII Corps completed organized mop-up west of the Rhine.

12 (B) In British 14th Army's 33 Corps area, Indian 20th Division takes Myotha communications center.

15 (B) Isolated and dependent upon air supply, Ind 17th Div continues hold out in Meiktila.

15 (WE) In VIII Corps area, 87th Div prepares assault across Moselle to clear Koblenz.

22 (WE) U.S. Third Army area, XII Corps drives to Rhine for assault crossing.

23 (WE) 21st Army Group begins Operation Plunder (assault across the Rhine north of the Ruhr).

23 (B) In 4 Corps area, Myingyan falls to Ind 7th Div, assisted by parts of Ind 5th Div. Fighting continues at Meiktila, where enemy still attacking Ind 17th Div.

23 (L) In U.S. Sixth Army area, Fifth Air Force begins series of attacks on Legaspi area in preparation for amphibious assault.

26 (IJ) Enemy (200 or more) try to infiltrate bivouac area; at least 196 die. Capture and occupation phase of Iwo operation ends; General Chaney assumes title of Island Commander.

26 (RI) Invasion stage of Operation Iceberg starts with landings by 77th Division, reinforced, on Kerama Island to secure seaplane base and fleet anchorages for main Okinawa invasion.

Event Locations:

- (B) Burma
- (IJ) Iwo Jima
- (L) Luzon
- (RI) Ryuku Islands
- (WE) Western Europe

Source: United States Army in World War II, Special Studies, Chronology 1941-1945, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1989.

Calendar of Events

March 1995

American Red Cross Month

- 5 225th Anniversary of Boston Massacre, 1770
- 5-11 National Volunteers of America Week
- 6 Anniversary of the Fall of the Alamo, 1836
- 7 Anniversary of Distinguished Service Medal, 1918
- 16 Freedom of Information Day
- 20 Earth Day
- 26 Birth anniversary of Jane Delano, Superintendent of U.S. Army Nurse Corps and recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal posthumously

April

*Alcohol Awareness Month
Listening Awareness Month
Keep America Beautiful Month*

- 1 April Fool's Day
- 3 Anniversary of Pony Express
- 7 World Health Day
- 9 130th Anniversary of the Civil War Ending, 1865
- 10 Anniversary of Bataan Death March, 1942
- 14 Anniversary of American bombing of Libya, 1986
- 15 Federal Income Tax filing deadline
- 28 National Arbor Day

1995

March

		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31			

April

					1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31

May

		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31			

June

				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		

July

					1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31

August

		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31			

September

					1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31

October

		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31			

November

				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		

December

				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	

1996

January

		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31			

February

				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29			



3 1262 09681 5526

COMMANDER
USA INSCOM
ATTN IAPA
8825 BEULAH STREET
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5246

FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
AT SOUTHERN MD
PERMIT NO 1237

FLARE

Force XXI—The Strategic Army

D	Y	N	A	M	I	C	S	Y	N	C	H	R	O	N	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N	K
I	R	I	T	T	H	P	D	U	I	O	C	W	O	P	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	S
V	E	T	C	Y	A	E	V	E	R	S	A	T	I	L	I	T	Y	A	C	O	W	U
E	T	C	J	C	P	O	I	I	C	V	J	R	W	C	R	I	G	I	W	P	S	S
R	T	P	I	T	O	L	G	G	S	I	I	K	N	O	I	T	I	L	A	O	C	P
G	A	A	H	H	W	I	D	T	H	U	S	V	C	F	H	W	E	O	W	B	O	E
E	L	E	A	D	E	R	S	Z	A	T	A	I	A	A	U	D	P	R	O	T	N	C
N	F	I	R	E	P	O	W	E	R	J	V	L	V	B	G	I	G	A	X	G	C	T
C	U	I	N	T	E	R	A	G	E	N	C	Y	I	E	L	G	N	B	G	C	E	R
E	L	N	R	O	E	W	A	R	F	A	R	E	H	Z	H	E	Q	I	U	G	P	U
M	L	F	Z	U	O	F	P	O	W	E	R	O	Y	W	E	N	E	L	P	U	T	M
I	D	O	C	T	R	I	N	A	L	F	L	E	X	I	B	I	L	I	T	Y	U	S
T	I	R	S	T	R	A	T	E	G	I	C	M	O	B	I	L	I	T	Y	L	A	U
E	M	M	N	H	K	E	V	H	U	T	S	Z	L	L	U	K	M	Y	T	N	L	P
C	E	A	X	Y	B	A	T	T	L	E	S	P	A	C	E	K	L	I	O	N	A	R
H	N	T	B	K	N	B	I	U	E	K	P	I	X	W	T	H	N	S	F	V	R	E
N	S	I	H	T	M	O	D	U	L	A	R	I	T	Y	X	A	I	T	Z	N	A	M
I	I	O	D	H	W	O	Y	C	O	M	M	O	N	L	T	A	N	N	W	W	B	A
C	O	N	N	E	C	T	I	V	I	T	Y	W	J	I	I	N	Z	C	U	J	O	C
A	N	N	G	D	L	Q	T	D	C	H	T	S	O	L	D	I	E	R	S	S	N	Y
L	A	D	V	S	Z	R	K	N	L	H	I	N	I	R	B	I	J	Z	Q	Z	D	P
H	L	V	J	R	A	D	M	U	P	S	A	U	N	Q	K	P	I	J	G	M	W	J
M	D	E	P	Y	J	P	P	V	H	L	R	I	T	F	A	B	T	Q	N	F	I	X

Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.
The solution is on page 19.

BATTLESPACE
COALITION
COMMON
CONCEPTUAL
CONNECTIVITY
DECISIVE
DEPTH
DIVERGENCE

DOCTRINAL FLEXIBILITY
DYNAMICS
FIREPOWER
FLATTER
FULL DIMENSIONAL
HEIGHT
INTERAGENCY
INFORMATION

JOINT
KNOWLEDGE
LEADERS
LIAISON
MODULARITY
MULTINATIONAL
OPERATIONS
POWER

RELEVANT
SHARE
SOLDIERS
SPACIAL
SPECTRUM SUPREMACY
STRATEGIC MOBILITY
SURVIVABLE
SYNCHRONIZATION

TAILORABILITY
TEAMWORK
TECHNICAL
TIME
VERSATILITY
VISUALIZE
WARFARE
WIDTH